are certified or certified and independent, agricultural cooperatives, integrated pest management coordinators and scouts, agricultural input retail dealers, and other technical consultants.

Producer means a person who is engaged in livestock or agricultural production.

Regional conservationist means the NRCS employee authorized to direct and supervise NRCS activities in a NRCS region.

Related natural resources means those natural resources that are associated with soil and water, including air, plants, and animals, and the land or water on which they may occur, including grazing land, wetland, forest land, and wildlife habitat.

Resource management system means a conservation management system that, when implemented, achieves sustainable use of the soil, water, and related natural resources.

Secretary means the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

State conservationist means the NRCS employee authorized to direct and supervise NRCS activities in a State, the Caribbean Area, or the Pacific Basin Area.

State executive director means the FSA employee authorized to direct and supervise FSA activities in a State or the Caribbean Area (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands).

State technical committee means a committee established by the Secretary in a State pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 3861

Structural practice means a conservation practice which primarily involves the establishment, construction, or installation of a site-specific measure to conserve, protect from degradation, or improve soil, water, or related natural resources in the most cost-effective manner. Examples include, but are not limited to, animal waste management facilities, terraces, grassed waterways, tailwater pits, livestock water developments, and capping of abandoned wells.

Technical assistance means the personnel and support resources needed to conduct conservation planning; conservation practice survey, layout, design, installation, and certification;

training, certification, and provide quality assurance for professional conservationists; and evaluation and assessment of the program.

Unit of concern means a parcel of agricultural land that has natural resource conditions that are of concern to the participant.

Vegetative practice means a conservation practice which primarily involves the establishment or planting of a site-specific vegetative measure to conserve, protect from degradation, or improve soil, water, or related natural resources in the most cost-effective manner. Examples include, but are not limited to, contour grass strips, filterstrips, critical area plantings, tree planting, and permanent wildlife habitat.

§1466.4 Program requirements.

- (a) Program participation is voluntary. The participant, in cooperation with the local conservation district, develops a conservation plan for the farm or ranching unit of concern. The participant's conservation plan serves as the basis for the EQIP contract. CCC provides cost-share or incentive payments to apply needed conservation practices and land use adjustments within a time schedule specified by the conservation plan.
- (b) The Chief determines the funds available to NRCS for technical assistance according to the purpose and projected cost for which the technical assistance is provided by NRCS or designee in a fiscal year. The Chief allocates an amount according to the type of expertise required, the quantity of time involved, the timeliness required, the technology needed, and other factors as determined appropriate by the Chief. Funding shall not exceed the projected cost to NRCS of the technical assistance provided in a fiscal year.
- (c) To be eligible to participate in EQIP, an applicant must:
- (1) Be in compliance with the highly erodible land and wetland conservation provisions found at part 12 of this title;
- (2) Have control of the land for the life of the proposed contract period.
- (i) An exception may be made by the Chief in the case of land allotted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), tribal land, or other instances in which the

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Chief determines that there is sufficient assurance of control;

- (ii) If the applicant is a tenant of the land involved in agricultural production the applicant shall provide CCC with the written concurrence of the landowner in order to apply a structural or vegetative practice.
- (3) Submit a conservation plan that is acceptable to NRCS, is approved by the conservation district, and is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the program;
- (4) Comply with the provisions at §1412.304 of this chapter for protecting the interests of tenants and share-croppers, including provisions for sharing, on a fair and equitable basis, payments made available under this part, as may be applicable; and
- (5) Supply information as required by CCC to determine eligibility for the program.
- (d) Land used as cropland, rangeland, pasture, forest land, and other land on which crops or livestock are produced, including agricultural land that NRCS determines poses a serious threat to soil, water, or related natural resources by reason of the soil types; terrain; climate; soil, topographic, flood, or saline characteristics; or other factors or natural hazards, including the existing agricultural management practices of the applicant, may be eligible for enrollment in EQIP. Additionally, land may only be considered for enrollment in EQIP if NRCS determines that the land is:
 - (1) Privately owned land:
 - (2) Publicly owned land where:
- (i) The land is under private control for the contract period and is included in the participant's operating unit;
- (ii) Conservation practices will contribute to an improvement in the identified natural resource concern; and
- (iii) The participant has provided CCC with written authorization from the government landowner to apply the conservation practices; or
- (3) Tribal, allotted, or Indian trust land.
- (e) Fifty percent of available EQIP funds will be targeted to livestock-related natural resource concerns, including concerns on grazing lands and other lands directly attributable to

livestock, measured at the national level.

§ 1466.5 Priority areas and significant statewide natural resource concerns.

- (a)(1) Consistent with maximizing the overall environmental benefits per dollar expended by the program, NRCS may:
- (i) Designate a watershed, an area, or a region of special environmental sensitivity or having significant soil, water, or related natural resource concern as a priority area and give special consideration to applicants who have conservation plans that address the natural resource concern(s) for which the priority area was designated;
- (ii) Designate national conservation priority areas where the nature or scope of a natural resource concern necessitates greater coordination of efforts across boundaries; and
- (iii) Identify significant statewide natural resource concerns outside a priority area.
- (2) In addition to other factors identified in this section, priority areas, national conservation priority areas, and significant statewide natural resource concerns shall emphasize off-site benefits to the environment and coordination with other Federal and non-Federal conservation programs, including the Conservation Reserve Program and the Wetlands Reserve Program.
- (b) CCC may approve technical, educational, and financial assistance under this part to participants with significant statewide natural resource concerns outside a priority area.
- (c) To be considered for approval of a priority area, a Federal, State, or local government agency, Indian tribe, or a private group or entity shall work cooperatively with a respective local work group and State technical committee in identifying potential priority areas. The local work group shall obtain input from private individuals, groups, and organizations when considering and identifying potential priority areas. Proposals developed at the local level shall be reviewed by the State technical committee which makes a recommendation to the NRCS State conservationist. The priority area proposal shall include: